# EUROPE.

The Aspirants for the Spanish Throne.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

### French Interference Between Rome and Italy.

The steamships Java, Captain Lott, of the Cunard line, and the Cimbria, Captain Berends, of the amburg American Packet Company, arrived at this port vesterday with mails and details of telegrams

Subscriptions are announced by the French papers for the erection of monuments to M. Berryer at Marseilles and Angerville.

His Excellency General Dix has taken apartments in the rue de Presbourg for the winter,

The accession of Greece to the monetary conven tion of December 23, 1865, is about to be consecrated by an exchange of declarations. The new arrange-ment comes into force on New Year's Day.

in the Italian Chamber of Deputies, in Florence, on the 1st inst., the Naturalization bill for including all Italians was adopted by 68 votes to 48.

At a meeting of the Deputies of the Majority, in Florence, on the 2d, the Italian Minister of Finance announced that he intended to present without delay a bill to do away with the forced currency of

Four more men have been sentenced to death at Rome. They are Ajano and his three companions, whose house in the Lungaretta at Rome the Zouaves took by assault in the autumn of 1867. The prisoners have appealed to a higher court.

The Spanish provisional government has abolished the quarantine which closed the ports of the kingdom to Algerian vessels for the past two years. This measure, so important for the commerce of the African colony, has already been attended with excellent results.

Ministry for Foreign Affairs has received satisfactory communications relating to the projected arrange nents between Italy and the other Powers for guarantecing the most rapid transmission possible for the Anglo-Indian mails via Brindisi.

The number of persons arrested in Paris on Decem ber 4 in consequence of the demonstration at the cemetery of Montmartre was only sixty-two, and not 300, as alleged by the Figuro. Among those arrested were many children and college boys. Thirty-seven of the persons taken into custody have since been

A Glance at the Aspirants to the Throne-The Personnel of the Republican Leader emocratic Demonstration of the 16th of November-Those Who Were Present and What They Said-Miscellaneous News.

Spain continues in a state of chaos, and he would be a bold prophet who would venture to predict what will be the eventual solution of the problem The leaders of this fortunately bloodless revolution have demolished the edifice before calculating with what materials it is to be rebuilt. On one point all seem agreed:-The dynasty of the Bourbons has ended. last of the race sought for shelter in the very chateau which contains the cradle of the founder of her family. Had the cry "Down with the Bourons!" been merely "Down with the Queen!" there is little doubt that a large party would have favored the accession of the Prince of the Asturias, a fine boy of eleven, with a regency. But, as generally happens in these cases, many of the chiefs of the revolution, especially of the generals, have gone further than they at first intended, and cannot now go back with safety; besides which, the choice of a regent would have occasioned as much dissension as that of a sovereign.

ensier, Don Fernando of Portugal, Don Juan, ex-King of Saxony, Prince Amadeo of Savoy, Don Carlos (styled by his partisans Charles the Seventh), Espartero as Don Baldomero the First, and General Prim as Juan the Pirst, Emperor. To each and all of these there are objections, even among the mo-

Montpensier, with a good head, crafty and avaricious, has lavished large sums to bring about the dethronement of his sister-in-law; but, finding that Paris. Either of these nominations would be highly distasteful to Napoleon.

Don Fernando of Portugal, who has long since proved his conformity with Shakspeare's doctrine, "Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown," and who leads a retired life in his palace of Las Necesidades, which rather resembles a museum than a royal resi-dence, devoting himself to the fine arts and

dence, devoting himself to the fine arts and greatly affecting the society of artists both male and female, will certainly not emerge from his retreat to accept the grown of thorns proposed to him.

The ex-Xing of Saxony is little known, and a forcing frame would not be acceptable.

Prince Amadeo is a juvenile nullity.

Jon Carlos, for whose liberal principles his partisans make themselves responsible, is a simple and animble youth who, if not positively imbecile, is wholly unfit to hold the reins of government. Various other royal nonentities have been proposed, but not one wao reunities have been proposed, but not one wao reunities have been proposed, but not one wao reunities have been proposed, in ancient Rome, the officers will be obliged to offer the crown to the highest bidder.

The pretensions of Frim are generally ridiculed, and Espartero, now seventy-eight years of age, will certainly not run the risk of so violent an ending to his positical career. What, then, remains but a republic?

Almost at the head of the pure republican party is

Almost at the head of the pure republican party is Don Emilio Carciar, a hot-headed young man, but a brilliant and fiery ora'or, who was dismissed some time ago from his post of professor in the University on account of the desistical principles which he incuicated on his pupils. His speech at the great democratic meeting held here some days ago was one of the most brilliant pieces of oratory I ever listened to and was received with deafening applianse. Having friends in all parties, I accompanied bon Juan R. to hear this popu ar tribune; but to give even a faintidea of his speech is next to impossible. He considers this revulution as destined to regenerate all those mations now groaning under monarchical tyranny and to unite Spain in a secret bond of union with all republican governments, but especially with that of America. The world, he declared, is one vast necropolis, a map painted black whereon are but three bright red spots—the United States, Switzerland and Spain. Three or four others have assumed a grayish tint, but the rest are black as night. He spoke disparagingly of the French Emperor ("whose pulse," sain the, we have felt, "and he is very sick"—bitterly of the King of Russia.

As to religion, he declared that he was first a Catholic, then a Christian and now wagod war against all external worship or positive religion. Among other things he remarked that by putting down the Church the State would economize two hundred millions. All this part of his discourse was listened to almost in silence. But shouts of applianse followed his witty dissection of all the candidates for the crown.

Equal to Custelar in talent and superior in head is Almost at the head of the pure republican party is

plause followed his witty dissection of all the candidates for the crown.

Equal to Castelar in talent and superior in head is
Senor Rivero, the most distinguished lawyer in Spain,
supporter of the revolution, democratic in his principles, but advocating a monarchy, as does also
Senor Olozaga.

supporter of the revolution, democratic in his principles, but advocating a monarchy, as does also Señor Olozaga.

On the lota the partisans of the Democratic Monarchy, as ther style themselves, met in the great court below the palaces, spreading over the Campo del Moro. Placards had been posted up in all the principal streets of Madrid announcing this meeting. At twelve o'clock an immense crowd was assembled. At twelve o'clock an immense crowd was assembled. Various military bands played the popular hymn of Riego. The most perfect order prevailed, while the crowd gradually increased in numbers. At one o'clock Olozaga made his appearance and began his discourse in the midst of a dead silence.

Olozaga is no doubt one of the most eloquent orators in Spain. In appearance he is somewhat coarse, but firm and energetic. He has held in succession nearly all the highest posts in this country. In 1844, while President of the Council and tutor of the little Queen Isabet, then in her fourteenth year, he was arraigaed before the Cortes on a charge of high treason, having forced her Majesty to sign a decree giving him power to dissolve the Cortes. He was said to have locked the doors and obliged the Queen to sign her name, directing her hand. When he had gone she was found in tears and violently agitated. The next morning, having confessed the cause of her grief to General Serrano, then one of the handsomest young men in Spain, by his advice she deprived Olozaga of his post, and he was ordered to stand his trial. All who can remember the eloquence and lawyer-like precision with which he defended himself, in a speech which lasted three days, can bear witness to his oratorical powers. As no one wished to condemn him, his escape to Portugal before sentence was passed was winked at by the government. Since then he has held the highest offices

in the State. He is now old, but has preserved his sonorous voice, and even in the open air I did not lose a word of his speech. He did not venture to speak of a monarchy, but chiefly insisted upon "the conquest of liberty" gained by the Spaniards and the means of preserving it.

He was succeeded by the Marquis of Vega de Armijo, married to the steep-daughter of O'Donnell, a man of violent temper and no great talent. The only noticeable part of his speech was when he uttered the words "hereditary monarchy," which caused a tremendous tumult, so that he was forced to back out as well as he could. Various others followed, but none were remarkable. After this the crowd dispersed, dividing itself into two great masses, taking their way to the hotel of General Serrano, and joined at the Puerta del Sol by tumultuous groups, shouting "Viva la republica!" Serrano appeared on the balcony and said a few words, expressive of his sympathy, without entering into any political question. Not so General Prim, who sprung out after him, violently excited, and boldly proposed a monarchy. His voice was somewhat drowned by the noisy acclamations of the crowd, but I distinguished his last words:—"We are all agreed, and if any one says there is a difference of opinion between General Prim and General Serrano you may tell him that he lies. We have all one object—to assemble the Cortes and to place in their hands the standard which shall crown the edifice where the sacred deposit of our liberties will be guarded. We are all of one mind. To say that we are not is false—false—false to much.

Methinks the General doth protest too much.

are not is false—false—false!"

Methiaks the General doth protest too much.

Then comes Admiral Topete, who spoke a few words without either force or eloquence. A good sailor he may be, but he may reserve his oratory for the quarter deck.

The Royal theatre is about to be shut, as no one attends it. In the theatre of Jovellanos a comedy entitled "To Oppress Is Not to Govern" is having immense success.

The expulsion of the nuns from their convents, which certainly seems incompatible with religious tolerance, has excited a great sensation, and hundreds of the first ladies of Spain have signed a protest against this decree. In every department there is a complete change of employés, as was to have been expected, but you may conceive the misery and poverty resulting therefrom.

Señor Fosada Herrera is named Ambassador to Rome, Señor Espeina to Florence, Señor de Montemar to Berlin, Señor Rancés to Vienna, Señor Blas to the Hagne, Señor Asquerino to Brussels and Señor Alarcon to Copenhagen. All are democrats and generally newspaper editors. The question is, who or what are these gentlemen to represent?

On the 15th, day of St. Eugénia, a fête was held as usual, at the palace of the Countess of Montijo, attended by men of all parties and colors. It is certainly the first time that I ever saw a dull reception in those splendid saloons. Every one seemed preoccupied, and it was whispered about that the Countess had received some news from France of an alarming nature. The Pope's Nuncio, Monsignor Franchi, had dined at the French embassy, where he had met Olozaga, which occasioned many comments.

The last piece of news I can give you is a rumor which I believe to he perfectly unfounded by the help's the high

ments.

The last piece of news I can give you is a rumor the Library to be perfectly unfounded, but which which I believe to be perfectly unfounded, but which has gained ground within a day or two—viz., that General Prim is in correspondence with the exQueen; that if he is able to bring her back it will be on the condition of his being President of the Council of Ministers, and that if he can place her son upon the throne (the first plan failing) he is to be regent. I give you this for what it is worth, and shall write to you when the Cortes meet.

## A Prospective Cabinet for a Prospective Re-

The Madrid Impartial, of the 29th November, publishes the following list of the probable members of the government, in the event of a republic being proclaimed:—

proclaimed:—
Espartero—President of the Republic.
Orense—Minister of Finance.
Castelar—Minister of Foreign Affairs.
Figureras—Minister of the Interior.
Sorni—Minister of Justice.
Pierrad—Minister of War and Marine.

### ENGLAND.

istry.

FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT. Disraell Changes His Tactics and the Min-

As is usually the case in this most unfortunate era for correspondents the cable has superseded the most of my letters during the past fortnight by carrying you the news of Disraell's resignation, Mr. Gladstone's appointment as Premier and the results of his efforts to form a Cabinet. The cart is thus put completely before the horse. You know the end of the play before you have seen the first acts. The lusion of the story will be read before you receive the opening chapters. It now only remains for me to condense into a few brief paragraphs one of the most remarkable episodes in English political

given Mr. Gladstone a very decided majority upon the Irish Church question, the tories, who were not at all surprised at this result, had pretty well arranged what should be done. When the liberal majority remarked to his informant, "They are not in office Taking the cue from these words, leading tory politicians laid out a programme which I have already sketched for you in the superseded epistles, and to which they asserted, and I think believed, that Mr. Disraeli was distinctly committed. That policy was to stay in office, force the fighting and

These chances were better than might be at first

take the chances were better than might be at first supposed. To begin with, it was not at all a certainty that the debate upon a vote of want of confidence in the government might not reveal another liberal solit, like that formerly known as the Cave of Aduliam. Particularly was this probable if the personal and philosophical dissensions among leading liberals were adroitly worked up in the meantime. In the second piace, supposing the government to be outsted, the tories might regain power in a struggle over the next Premier. It was matter of common knowledge that the Queen personally disted Earl Russell and Mr. Gladstone, and it was thought that she would insist upon sonding for some liberal heart-burnings, jealousies and enmittes. So, at the worst, the tories would race enemies divided and weakened, and, at the best, they might secure another lease of power.

This was the programme down to last week; but in the meantime Mr. Disraeli had secured for his wife and children the peerage of Beaconsfield and had been seriously considering his position, policy and prospects. The plan he finally decided upon startled his friends and confused his opponents. He went down to Windsor, dined with the Queen, as is mentioned in the Court Circular, and talked the whole matter over unofficially. The Queen, who has the utmost confidence in his wisdom and sincerity, adopted all his view. On Monday he assembled his ministerial friends and told them that he was about to resign. Who will be Premier, then?" asked Mr. Gathorne Hardy. "Gladstone," replied Disraeli." I have most strongly urged her Majesty to send for him." On Wednesday Mr. Disraeli are signation was formally accepted and Mr. Gladstone was telegraphed to come to Windsor. To-day, as Premier, he is submitting his new Cabinet to the Queen, and the names will be telegraphed to you before midnight.

This is indeed quick work. Before the elections are actually over—for the two Scotto universities have not yet finished politing—the will of the people is carried out and the ma

The Resignation of the Conservative Govern-

On the 2d inst. Mr. Benjamin Disraell, late Premier of Great Britain, published the following circular, announcing the resignation of the government of

announcing the resignation of the government of which he was the honored head:—

If Parliament were sitting I should not have adopted this course; but as the public acts of a ministry should not be misunderstood, and as there are no other means of explaining their motives, I have taken the liberty of thus addressing the conservative members in both houses of Parliament.

When her Majesty's government, in the spring of this year, were placed in a minority in the House of Commons on the question of disestablishing the Church in Ireland, they had to consider that the policy proposed had never been submitted to the country, and they believed that the country would not sanction it.

They therefore felt it their duty to advise her Majesty to dissoive Parliament; but to make an appeal to the obsolete constituency would have been an absurdity, and the candid opinion of the country coincided with that of Parliament, that no course

have felt it due to their own honor and to the pethey support not to retain office unnecessarily fingle day. They hold it to be more consistent the attitude they have assumed and with the venience of public business at this season, as we more conductive to the just influence of the consettive party, at once to tender the resignation of toffices to her Majesty rather than to wait for the sembling of a Parliament in which, in the pre aspect of affairs, they are sensible that they must a minority.

aspect of affairs, they are sensible that they must be in a minority.

In thus acting, her Majesty's government have seen no cause to modify those opinions upon which they deemed it their duty to found their counsel to the Sovereign on the question of the disestablishment and disendowment of the Church. They remain convinced that the proposition of Mr. Gladstone is wrong in principle, probably impracticable in conduct, and, if practicable, would be disastrous in the creater. While ready at all times to give a fair cor

While ready at all times to give a fine the improvement of the Church in Ireland, to the policy which they opposed last session, rife, as they believe it to be, with many catamities to society and the state, they will continue in whatever position they occupy, to offer an uncompromising resistance.

B. DISRAELL.

The Alabama Claims.

[From the London Times, Dec. 5.]

We had occasion to congratulate the public the other day upon the unqualified assurances given by the American Minister at Birmingsham respecting the arrangement he had effected with Lord Stanley. He told us that the disagreements between the two countries "had been so completely dispelled that there was not the remotest probability that any difficulties, serious or otherwise, would ever recur." There can be no doubt that this assurance is substantially correct. We may remind our readers of the terms of the convention which Lord Stanley and Mr. Johnson concluded. A commission would be appointed, in which the two governments would be equally represented, and to which the conficting claims arising out of the late war, with some other matters of a similar nature, would be referred. But with respect to the most important of these claims—those which were occasioned by the Alabama—a prior question had to be considered. The English government have contended, in opposition to that of the United States, that we cannot lawfully be held liable for the depredations of that ship. The American government assert that there is a case against us in international law, and we have pleaded "not guilty." This preliminary question was considered of such importance as to demand a reference to a more authoritative tribunal, and it was agreed, therefore, that it should be submitted to the arbutration of the King of Prussia. In the event of his deciding that we are not liable for the acts of the Alabama, all claims on the score of that vessel would fall to the ground; but if he decided against us, the commission would consider the reclamations of American merchants in detail. Such were the material points of the agreement, and we believe that when the United States government had been made acquainted with the arrangement a message was received by Mr. Johnson, through the Atlantic telegraph, stating that "the claims" convention" was approved. Subsequent messages were received through

commission as will consider the points of dispute in detail. It will be felt that this is a proposal to which we could hardly assent.

The commission contemplated will, of course, be composed of good lawyers, who are perfectly capable of applying to particular cases the recognized principles of international law; but they could scarcely be accepted as a final authority on those principles. They could not be regarded as a court of nitimate appeal on one of the most difficult questions which have ever arisen in this most difficult and, at the same time, most important branch of law. This country is charged with having neglected its international obligations. We are not prepared to submit the question of the oulpability of a great nation to the decision of five respectable lawyers. We have a right to demand a higher tribunal on such a point, and it may be added that we are not the only country on whose behalf such a demand should be maintained. All nations are concerned in the solemn decision of a delicate point in international law, and it is important that the Court of Appeal should be such as to command the general deference of the world. Nor, again, is it at all unreasonable to say that the two American members of the proposed commission would probably come to the consideration of the question with their minds strongly prejudiced, and this would tend to increase a counter bias which might be found in the English members. The commission, in a word, would neither be a sufficiently independent nor a sufficiently authoritative tribunal; and to submit to it. eir minds strongly prejudiced, and this would tend increase a counter bias which might be found in e Euglish members. The commission, in a word ould neither be a sufficiently independent nor a finciently authoritative tribunal; and to submit to it e preliminary question of our liability would be he preli

the preliminary question of our liability would be consistent on our part neither with justice nor with dignity.

As we have already said, we are only discussing the necessarily imperfect information given by telegraph, and further explanation may remove all difficulty: but it will be seen that if this question has been seriously raised, the agreement between the two governments is not yet so complete as has been believed and represented. There would seem, however, to have been some misconception of Mr. Johnson's position. It was understood that he was as fully empowered to represent the government of the United States as Lord Stanley to represent our own government. Of course, any agreement he might make would be subject to the approval of the United States Senate, just as Lord Stanley's acts would be subject to discussion in Parliament. But United States Senate, just as Lord Stanley's acts would be subject to discussion in Parliament. But we had reason to believe that any arrangement agreed to by Mr. Johnson would be accepted and supported by his government. In this we seem to be disappointed, and we appear still to have to deal with Mr. Seward himself. Such a result would be unfortunate. Lord Stanley, perhaps, is chiefly to be condoled with in being disappointed of the honor of completing this long-desired settlement before his term of office expired. But the fault is not his, and he must always retain the credit of having done everything to deserve success. Should the difficulty be surmounted, the honor of the achievement will be due to him. It is unfortunate, indeed, that this doubt should have been raised at the very moment when the Foreign Office is changing hands. Some delay must nesessarily be caused, and it is inconvenient that the threads of a complicated negotiation should have to be transferred at a critical moment. Lord Clarendon, on his accession to office, will find himself at once engaged in a difficult task. He brings, however, ample skill and experience to his post, and we are confident that he will achieve a a successful conclusion.

The President Elect of the United States an

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The President Elect of the United States and the Vacant Generalship of the Armies.

[From the Londou Morning Herald, Doc. 5.]

At the very outset of his term the new President will have an undertaking to discharge which will be regarded as a test of his real opinions. Hitherto the views held by General Grant in relation to the future government of the South have been the subject of mere surmise. He cannot keep the public in doubt much longer. It will be necessary for him to appoint a Cabinet, and whatever course he may take the tendency of his mind will be revealed. Should he decide to keep the present heads of departments in office—a most improbable supposition—the people would know how to read his opinions. In every new appointment he will be stripping away the veil with which he has surrounded himself. It is a circumstance altogether unprecedented in American history, and one well worthy to be borne in mind hereafter, that a President should be deliberately chosen by the people while they were ignorant of his intentions with regard to the most important question of the day. They only believed in their candidate's thorough loyalty, and his desire to do well. There was, no doubt, an infuential section of the republicans who chose General Grant because they could not help themselves. To have gone against him would have ruined them, and therefore they pronounced in his favor. But the Tribmae long resisted the nomination, and abused Grant in unmeasured terms, just as Wendell Phillips is doing to this day. Hence, too, it will be noticed that racical journals in this country, which fancy they have an "anlinity" with American radicals, received the news of Grant's success with great coldness. They are, to use an Americanism, "on the fonce." They wait to see what course events will take before jumping down. The first appointments of the new President will be the signal for these and other waverers to declare themselves. Another and the pr

be fulfilled must be the wish of all true friends of America, whether they call themselves conservatives or radicals.

ROME.

French Interference Between Rome and Italy—The Modus Vivendi—Lord Napler in Italy—Fox Hunting—The Pope on War. ROME, Nov. 21, 1868.

The expectations raised by the arrival in Rome of

line of policy on the part of the French government towards the Holy See, have not been realized as yet, plished through his mediation having been the payment of 3,600,000 lire into the Papal Treasury on account of the sum still due from the Italian govern ment. M. de Larderel, secretary of the French Embassy at Florence, brought the draft for the money from the National Bank of Italy, payable at the Pontifical State Bank, and the French Ambassador ransmitted it to the Pope's Minister of Finance last Saturday. As to the modus vivendi nobody seems to think anything more about it, nor of the recall of the French troops from the Papal territory. I feel convinced that during the lifetime of the present Pope no innovation on the actual state of affairs will be made with the consent of the French Emperor, and as the limitatation for every Pontificate subsequent to that of St. Peter has been established by tradition and by fact at twenty-five years, Napoleon III. may hope to keep Pio Nono undisturbedly on the throne, which he has occupied already for upwards of twenty-two years, until the natural completion of his reign. I do not imagine that his Holiness expects to form an exception to the long series of his predecessors in respect to the duration of his Pontificate, and it is evident that he has for some time contemplated with screnity the foreclosing of his allotted term, as he has entrusted to the learned Jesuit Fathers Piccirillo and Ballerini the task of writing the history of his eventful Pontificate. Orders have been given to the employes of the archives and Secretary of State's offices to furnish all the documents that may be required by the historians, and a sketch of their pre liminary labors has already been submitted to the liminary labors has already been submitted to the Pope, who has perused it with attention and added important marginal observations. At present, however, his Holiness is in the enjoyment of admirable health, and, as he is very often in public, his satisfactory appearance is easily verified.

The Pope has honored Dr. Newman with an invitation to be present at the approaching General Council, but I understand that the invitation has been respectfully declined on the plea of ill health and the infirmities of age.

Archbishop Manning is expected in Rome for Christmas.

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Prince Humbert and the Princess Marguerita were to pass through Rome on the 23d, without stopping, of course, on their way to Naples; but I have just been informed that their Royal Highnesses will take another route southward, as it had been insinnated to them, I should think without any foundation, that the condemned prisoners, Monti and Torrietti, would be executed on the very day that they (the Prince and Princess) had fixed to pass through the Eternal City.

executed on the control of the Eternal City.

Lord Napier, of Magdala, disappointed the British visitors and residents in Rome on Sunday morning. The General was expected from Florence; tascia passaves were obtained for his baggage, apartments were engaged for his stay here, which, it was known, would be brief, as he was on his way to India and had to confer the Order of the Star of India on the Pacha of Egypt en route. The station was thronged on the morning in question by a deputation of British enthusiasis desirous to receive the General with an ovation of welcome; but the train arrived without the Abyssinian hero, and later in the day Mr. Odo Russell received a telegram announcing that Lord Napier, pressed for time, had taken the Brindisi route.

Fuad Pasha, although far from well, is better, and it is said that he proposes continuing his journey to Pisa.

Pisa. Count Fé d'Ostiano, of Brescia, who has been back-Count Fé d'Ostiano, of Brescia, who has been back-wards and forwards several times this summer be-tween Florence and Rome, has returned lately to the Palazzo di Firenze, in this city. This diplomatist has been much suspected of being the bearer of pro-positions for an amicable understanding between the lialian and Pontincial governments, but I think I can assure your readers that such is not the case. The Count has been charged by his government to take possession of the palace, which was formerly the Tuscan Embassy, and to put the archives in order, but nothing tends to confirm the supposition that he has been entrusted with a more important mission. Signor Posada has been appointed repre-sentative of the present Spanish government at the Court of Rome.

Everybody that can get away from Rome is running down to Naples to see the eruption of Vesuvius. On the afternoon of the 19th the Pope inspected, in the Belvidere Court, a rifed battery and a mountain mule battery presented to him by the Catholic committees of Paris and Lavendée. In his reply to the address of Colonel de Charrette the following was the most remarkable portion of his Holiness' speech:—"It may seem strange for me, who am the minister of peace, to be seen among arms and artillery materials; but I am the minister of God and it must be recollected that the God of peace is also ceasingly against evil. I, the Vicar of Jesus Christ defend in this world truth, justice and the right of every one, and, therefore, in this world every one ought to unite to defend me in my right, which is that of the Holy Church.

Exciting Debate in the Lower Chamber-Dr. Leonhardt Cornered-Violent Reply of Hou. Hons. Lasker, Dr. Jacoby, Waldeck and Virchow Take Part in the Debate-Defeat Virchow Take Fat.
of Government Motions.
BERLIN, Dec. 3, 1868. In the dearth of political and general news at pre-sent on hand a late fracas at the Lower Chamber be-tween the Minister of Justice, Dr. Leonhardt, and

Hon. Twesten, Virchow and other liberals comes like a godsend, and will form the principal topic of my

sion on the Budget was continued, and in the course of it, the government having demanded 1,000 thalers for the substitution of a Supreme Judge in cases of absence or sickness, the opposition strongly opposed it. The government Commissary of the Judiciary Department endeavored in a lengthy speech to justify the demand; but the opposition insisted that the Minister of Justice should have no right whatever to interfere with the appointments of supplementary or additional judges, as experience has shown that such a course was detrimental to the proper administration of justice. Dr. Leonhardt then thought fit to launch out into a review of his activity since his accession to office review of his activity since his accession to omce last year. He designated this as a very unpleasant motion, one attacking the highest court of the country, whose organization had been firm for a period of a century. As far as his recoilection went no Supreme Court in any large or small State had ever hitherto been subject to such an attack. He had admitted last year that in principle it was not desirable to admit additional judges to the Supreme Reach and promised to have no recourse to such a Bench, and promised to have no recourse to such a proceeding except in cases of necessity and after the most careful examination. He thought that nobody in the House would assert that anything contrary to this promise had been done by him. Why, then, this motion? It could not be on account of a thousand thalers nor on account of the additional judges who had been appointed. They should consider the difficulty of keeping the bench in its com plete number, owing to the aged judges being frequently prevented attending on account of sickness, and also from some of them accepting seats in the Legislature. He was far from saying that those members of the Supreme Court who had seats in the House (we may name here Hon. Waldeck, the stanch democrat, also Reichensperger) were not of great assistance to it, though he must express strong great assistance to it, though he must express strong doubts as to their furthering the progress of business in the Supreme Court. As to the judicial point, he expressed his conviction that the appointment of supplementary judges was perfectly legal. If they thought by striking out the 1,000 thaiers to prevent him from making such appointments they could not do it. He would admit that they would save the money, but they would not gain their other point. With some warmth he proceeded:—Gentlemen, I do not doubt that the royal government agrees with me on that point. I have been called by his Majesty the King to the bead of the judicial administration of this great country; it is my duty to superintend the entire organization of the courts, and I am myself responsible. My duty I shall perform, and with such energy of purpose as will leave nothing to be desired. ("Bravo!" by the conservatives.) Gentlemen, be not deceived about me by newspaper reports; I have no liberal proclivities whatever. (Hear, hear.) Still less do I like to listen to party overtures, ("Bravo!" by the federalists.) What, then, will ensue? I shall make these appointments and the salaries will come lato the cital. There, gentlemen, would be the conflict—a conflict which the govern-

ment never thought to provoke, but which it cannot now help. (General sensation.) But, gentlemen, we will not go so far. I will not make these appointments if the due administration of justice can be attained without them. But you will do well to reconsider our motion, by which you do not attain what you ish, and which will only cause you, as I fear, much exation. A Minister of Justice, firm in his right and disposed to exercise it, can attain his object in If he grant any it would be done only at the expense of the absentee. Those members of the Supreme Court who have seats in this House would be treated on this principle, and you would force me never to propose to his Majesty to appointmentof a Supreme Judge if I had not the previous assurance that he would not accept a seat in this House. (Cries on the left of "Oh!") Gentlemen, I have told you beforehand that you will be much vexed, though I don't desire that you should be so, provided you do not force the position on me, and with that I close. (General excitement.)

that you should be so, provided you do not force the position on me, and with that I close. (General excitement.)

The speaker who followed as soon as order was somewhat restored, though President Forckenbeck's bell rang a long time in vain, was Hon. Herr I wasten, who proceeded as follows:—We have never been assailed, even in the most severe and desperate constitutional conflicts, by such violent taunts and threats as we have just heard from the mouth of the Minister of Justice. (Stormy applause.) In such a case we were told by the Minister of the Interior to waive our opposition on one point, and he would give way on another. To-day the Minister of Justice tells us in a matter concerning a thousand thalers only that our opposition would provoke a government conflict. That surpasses everything heretofore attempted upon us. (Great applause.) I hope, however, the honorable gentleman will reconsider his threats before carrying them out. I hope his resolves are not unalterable. In the year 1866 he wished the Austrians might be victorious over us; in the year 1868 he signs his name to that document which confiscates the property of his former king. (Stormy interruption and general commotion in the House.) I hope that here, too, his views may allow of a change, for if we strike out a sum of money, and he declares nevertheless he will expend it, we have at once a government conflict.—A voice—"Violation of constitution")—and before which, let us hope, he will recoil. It is difficult to regain the even flow of our discussions after having had such a challenge flung in our faces. It has been asserted that such an attack as ours upon the Supreme Court has not been heard of in any other country. I would, however, remind him that in Engiand at the time of the debate on the organization of the Star Chamber this court was handled by no means in a mild manner. I have proposed my amendment because I consider such appointments illegal and never contemplated by the law; I also wish that in future the appointment of supplementary

had become valid.

In conclusion, and after Hon. Dr. Virchow had strongly denounced the speech of the Minister of Justice, the latter made a faint attempt to retract, denying that he meant to convey the idea that he would do what he liked, but, rather, what was right. The debate resulted in the striking out of the 1,000

that it was far from the intention of Dr. Leonhardt to provoke such a stormy debate, but that he deemed to his duty to point out to the Chamber the danger arising from a one-sided exercise of their budget right. Be that as it may, the demand for that thousand thalers has been decisively negatived.

The Patrie of Paris mentions that the Hotel Roths-A stockbroker has absconded from Rouen. France leaving liabilities amounting to \$600,000 in gold. During the thirty-five years that Queen Isabella reigned in Spain 519 Ministers were appointed to the Cabinet.

Stockholm is preparing to celebrate the hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the death of Charles XII. by the erection of a status to his memory.

A requiem to the memory of Prince Michael was celebrated at Beigrade on the 4th inst., in the presence of the representatives of all the foreign Powers.

On the morning of the 4th a solemn mass was sung in the Italian church in London for the repose of the soul of Rossini. The music was from Mozart's grand requiem.

Professor Brucke has been appointed dean of the medical faculty to the University of Vienna. He is the first Protestant elevated to this position since the foundation of the University.

Ex-Queen isabells makes herself quite at home in Paris and is frequently seen in the streets walking in

The Gazette de Prance states that at the review neld by Marshal Prim at Madrid a few days back his son, dressed as a sub-lieutenant of chasseurs, was present, riding a pony which formerly belonged to the Prince of the Asturias.

Mazzini writes as follows from Lugano, on the 27th November, to a friend:—"I have been seriously ill, and am still in such a state as to be only able to write to you these few words; but I am better and I snall soon be convalescent.—Joseph."

The dispute between Prussua and Mecklenburg, which has been carried on since 1600, respecting the small town of Wolde. In Pomerania, has been recently settled and the inhabitants are henceforth to serve in the Mecklenburg military contingent.

The Emperor has just ordered that a printer's license shall be granted to a society of compositors, organized on the model and under the regulations of workingmen's limited liability companies. The one it question will be called the "Association Generale

SINGULAR HISTORY OF A ONCE WEALTHY RUSSIAN.

SINGULAR HISTORY OF A ORCE WEALTHY RUSSIAN.

The Descent from Affluence to Poverty.

[From the Cleveland (Ohio) Herald, Dec. 16.]

The eccentric genius, Kari Lausing, concerning whose actions at the station house on Sunday we gave a short notice, has an interesting history, which we give in part below. Born in Russia, he early showed a disposition to acquire knowledge, and his inther, who was at that time immensely rich, determined to give him a thorough education, and for that purpose sent him to the best schools and colleges the neighboring empires could boast. As a consequence of his facilities Kari acquired several languages, and when his education was pronunced finished he could speak German, French, Italian, Russian and Spanish with fluency. Shortly after coming from college he married one of the most beautiful ladies in St. Petersburg, and at once became the envy of the whole city. His father was a man of note, not only in Russia but in the adjoining provinces, where his fame became a household word. During the wars of Napoleon the First, Lansing the cider moved to France, and his means were freely loaned to the Emperor to att in carrying on the war with Italy. The rupture between Russia and France produced a coldness between Napoleon and Lausing, as he rather favored his native land, and would not farnish the means to fight his own countrymen. This coldness finally grew into an open rupture, and after the disastrous campaign against Moscow Lansing was ordered out of the country. Karl with his still lovely wife came to America, and procuring a stylash house in New York prepared to settle down there, as the course he had taken in the French-Russian war prevented his going home, on pain of banishment to Siberia. For several years everything went smoothly with him and his, but at length his wife died, leaving him alone in the world and nearly crazed at his loss. One reverse followed another in rapid succession until the patrimony given him by his father dwindled to nothing, and he was thrown upon his own re The Descent from Affluence to Poverty.

THE GUILLDTINE CASE IN MASSACHUSETTS. The Prisoner in Court—Singular and Exciting Scenes—One of the Witnesses Faints and the Accused Indulges in Profanity. [From the Evening Telegram of yesterday.]

Accused Indulges in Profacity.

[From the Evening Telegram of yesterday.]

Boston, Dec. 17, 1863,

The case of Dennis Reen. of Charlestown, who is charged with having cut off the head of his brother-in-law with a cleaver, is now pending before the Municipal Court in Charlestown. It was partially tried yesterday and is now again further postponed until Monday. On the first day of the examination the prisoner interrupted the proceedings by implying in language more forcible than elegant that one of the witnesses was testifying to a faschood. The accused, if is known, denies all knowledge of the terribity tragic death of his relative, and at the time of the murder voluntarily gave himself up to the authorities. There had been a bitter feeling existing between Reen and the murdered man for some time, and that, together with the fact that he was in company with him shortly before the murder was discovered, forms all the evidence, circumstantial and otherwise, that there is against him.

An event which transpired in the court room today has caused considerable speculation, and there are a few who express the belief that it is possible that Reen may be innocent. The scene occurred when William Dixon, who worked in the building with the murdered man, gave in his testimony. The cleaver with which Cronin's head was decapitated was placed in the bands of Mr. Dixon, who identified the same as the one used at the factory. While holding the axe in his hands the witness began to tremble and shake, and as soon as it was laid down upon the table and he was again resuming his testimony he fainted and fell upon the floor. The officers lifted him up and placed him on a seat. A glass of water was procured, and after drinking the same he began to recover.

At this point Reen was very much excited—in fact, up to a fever heat. He jumped up in the dook and exclaimed in a loud voice, "God d—n it, I will have fair play in the court room. Hang me if you wish, but by God give me fair play in the court room hang the firm play in the court r

AN INCIDENT OF THE OHIO RIVER CALAMITY. Singular Coincidence-Identification of a Corpse by Science.

Corpse by Science.

[From the Pittsburg Gazette, Dec. 14.]

Among the victims to the recent heart rending and terrible river calamity on the beautiful Onio, were Mrs. Commodore Thompson, a young married lady of New Orleans, on her way back to the Crescent City, and a companion named Mrs. Griffin, who had resided in the same place. The day following the awful night of the accident the bodies of both these ladies were found, it was thought, and taken charge of by grief-stricken friends for interment. They were placed in the Episcopai church at Madison, Indiana, not far from the scene of the wreek, and the ladies of the parish very kindly rendered the remains every proper attention and prepared them for the grave.

mains every proper attention and propagate.

Their funerals took place in Christ church, Rev. James Runcel, D. D., officiating. The graves were prepared and the interesting funeral services had progressed night to an end when a message was received from Commodore Thompson directing that the bodies of his wife and Mrs. Griffin be forwarded to Philadelphia for interment there. At the same and beyond doubt fixed identification. After a calm discussion the friends determined to forward the body to Philadelphia and there endeavor to solve the mystery. The two lost ladies were of about the same size and build, and as the clothing had all been burned away and the features horribly mutilated, the confusion arising from the remarkable coincidence of both having rings on their fingers of exactly the same kind and bearing the same legend was quite natural and of course sorely distressed the respective friends.

natural and of course sorely distressed the respective friends.

The corpse arrived in Philadelphia and the question of identification still remained unsettled. As a last resort several gentlemen of the medical profession were called to bring science to solve the perplexing problem. A post mortem examination revealed the fact that the disfigured body was not that of a married lady, and the friends of Mrs. Thompson willingly acquiesced in the decision, and the corpse was surrendered for burial to the relatives of Miss Pahnestock. The coincidence of the rings was very remarkable, and had both the lost ladies occupied the same relations in life the identification, perhaps, never could have been made, unless, indeed, the body of Mrs. Thompson be yet dragged from the river in such preservation as to render the features recognizable.

INTERESTING TO ANTIQUARIANS.

Unpublished Letters from Thomas Jefferson.

The Greenbrier (W. V.) Independent has been placed in possession of a number of letters written by Thomas Jefferson to Colonel Stuart, of Greenbrier county. These letters have never herectofore been published and are in the handwriting of the author. Colonel Stuart was one of the first settlers of Greenbrier county and occupied a high and prominent position in the community. The subject treated of in these communications raises a natural inquiry as as to what was the real character and species of the animal referred to and will furnish food for reflection for those who feel an interest in such matters. Whether Colonel Stuart ever succeeded in obtaining the thigh bone of the animal referred to is a question, perhaps, which can never be ascertained. It is quite certain, however, that the bones were found in this section—no doubt in this Greenbrier; county—and belonged to an animal now unknown to naturalists. The following are the letters processly as they were written:—

MONTICELLO, May, 26, '96.

Sir:—I have great acknowledgments to make you for your favor of April II, which came to hand a few days ago with the bones you were pleased to send, to wit—the leg bone and two phalanges of the toe of the animal mentioned in your letter. One of these (the claw) was broke, but so that we could put it together. This animal is certainly hitherto unknown, and seems, from the dimensions of these bones, to have the same pre-eminence over the lino which the big buffalo or mammoth has over the elephant. They furnish a victorious fact against the idle dreams of some European philosophers who pretend that animal nature in the New World is a degeneracy from that of the Old. If the big buffalo were an elephant, as Buffon would have us believe, it was four or five times his size. So if his followers—in order to support their doctrine of a central heat in the New World is a degeneracy from that of the Old. If the big buffalo were an elephant improved, for it was four or five times his size.

obedient servant,
Mr. John Stuart, Greenbrier.

Monticello, Nov. 10, 1796.

Dear Sir—I have to acknolege the receipt of your last favor together with the bones of the Great-claw which accompanied it. My anxiety to obtain a thigh bone is such that I defer communicating what we have to the Philosophical society in the hope of adding that bone to the collection. We should then be able to fix the statue of the animal without going into conjecture and calculation, as we should possess a whole limb from the haunch bone to the claw inclusive. Whenever you announce to me that the recovery of a thigh bone is desperate I shall make the communication to the Philosophical society. I think It happy that this incident will make known to them a person so worthy as yourself to be taken into their body, and without whose attention to these extraordinary remains the world might have been deprived of the knolege of them. I cannot however help believing that this animal as well as the Mammoth are still existing. The annihilation of any species of existence is so mexampled in any parts of the economy of nature which we see that we have a right to conclude as to the parts we do not see, that the probabilities against such annihilation are stronger for it. In hopes of hearing from you as soon as you can form a conclusion satisfactory to yourself that the thigh bone will or will not be recovered, I remain, with great respect and not be recovered, I remain, with great respect and resteem, dear sir, your most obedients.

Mr. John Stuart, Greenorier.

Th. Jefferson acknowledges the receipt from Colonel Stuart of a cranium of an animal unknown to him and returns him his thanks for it. He will, on his return to Washington, forward it to the Philosophical society at Philadelphia as the best depository for preservation as well as examination. He prays Colonel Stuart to accept his salutations and assurances of respect,

MOSTICELLO, Sept. 19, 1809.